

CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
The Medical Officer of Health  
AND  
Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year

1971





HOUSING AND HEALTH COMMITTEE 1971/72.

Chairman: Councillor C.J.Latilla

Vice-Chairman: Councillor D.J.Prior

Councillor Mrs. G.K.Baker Councillor N.J.Pocock

Councillor T.French, J.P. Councillor J.A.Rawling

Councillor R.V.Page Councillor M.C.Stimson

Councillor H.E.Parris Councillor F.J.Thompson

Ex officio: Councillor I.C.R.Bews  
(Chairman of the Council)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1971.

Office: Pelham House, 54 Harestone Valley Road,  
Caterham, Surrey. CR3 6HE.

Telephone: Caterham 45211.

Medical Officer of Health.

J.B.Morwood, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

G.R.Tapp, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

J.A.E.Jones, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

J.F.Tucker, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors.

D.R.Johnson, M.A.P.H.I.  
R.J.Bailey, M.A.P.H.I.

From 22.2.71.

Chief Clerk.

A.H.Hadlow, A.R.S.H.

Clerks.

Mrs. D.Sach

Mrs. M.Elliott

Rodent Officer.

J.G. Lake.



CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
1971.

Public Health Department,  
Pelham House,  
54 Harestone Valley Road,  
Caterham, Surrey.  
CR3 6HE.

July 1972.

To the Chairman and Members of the Caterham  
and Warlingham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1971, which has been prepared in accordance with the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/72.

The health of the district remains good and the vital statistics compare favourably with those of the country as a whole.

Only 56 cases of notifiable diseases occurred during the year - the lowest figure ever recorded for these diseases. The increasing control over infectious diseases has been the outstanding success of preventive medicine. Progress started over 100 years ago with the introduction of smallpox vaccination which has eradicated smallpox throughout most of the world. The next great advance was the introduction of piped water supplies and sewerage schemes; these measures have eradicated cholera and caused cases of typhoid contracted in this country to become increasingly rare. The next big breakthrough was the introduction of diphtheria immunisation in the 1930's, followed by poliomyelitis vaccination in the 1950's. Immunisation is now available against tuberculosis and almost all the diseases of childhood. Finally, rubella vaccination has been introduced for schoolgirls, thereby protecting the future generation against congenital defects. The battle against infectious and other preventable diseases has, however, by no means been won and it is hoped that in local government reorganisation the continuing importance of public health will be recognised, and appropriate administrative action taken.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their advice and support throughout the year, and the staff of the Public Health Department for their efficiency and helpfulness at all times.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J.B.MORWOOD

Medical Officer of Health.

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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	8,233
Population - Census 1961	34,869
Registrar General's estimated mid-year home population	36,770
Number of occupied houses - December 1971 (estimated)	11,000
Rateable Value - December 1971	£1,695,996
Sum represented by 1p rate (estimated)	£16,250

VITAL STATISTICS

		Local authority area			England and Wales (Total)
		Males	Females	Total	
Estimated mid-year home population		-	-	36,770	48,815,000
Live births	Total	271	252	523	783,165
	Legitimate	253	236	489	717,491
	Illegitimate	18	16	34	65,674
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births				7	8
Live birth rate					
Local adjusted rate				13.9	16.0
Stillbirths	Total	3	3	6	9,898
	Legitimate	3	3	6	8,826
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	1,072
Stillbirth rate					
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births				11	12
Total live and still births					
	Total	274	255	529	793,063
	Legitimate	256	239	495	726,317
	Illegitimate	18	16	34	66,746
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	Total	3	3	6	13,726
	Legitimate	3	3	6	12,140
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	1,586

VITAL STATISTICS (contd.).

	Local authority area			England and Wales (Total)
	Males	Females	Total	
Infant mortality rates				
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births			11	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births			12	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births			-	24
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age				
Total	2	3	5	9,113
Legitimate	2	3	5	8,121
Illegitimate	-	-	-	992
Neonatal mortality rate				
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births			10	12
under 1 week of age				
Total	2	3	5	7,750
Legitimate	2	3	5	6,903
Illegitimate	-	-	-	847
Early neonatal mortality rate				
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births			10	10
Perinatal mortality rate				
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births			21	22
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)				
Number of deaths				133
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths				0.17
Deaths - all ages	195	201	396	567,345
Death rate - all aged				
Local adjusted rate			11.0	11.6

## BIRTHS.

During the year 523 live births were registered, being 34 more than last year's total. The rate per thousand home population was 13.9 comparing with the rate for England and Wales of 16.0.

## DEATHS.

During the year 396 deaths were registered, this being 38 more than the figure for 1970, the rate per thousand home population being 11.0. The rate for England and Wales was 11.6. The infant mortality rate was 11 compared with the figure of 18 for England and Wales. The list of deaths, classified under headings based on the new international abbreviated list, is shown on pages 6 and 7.

## STILLBIRTHS.

Six stillbirths occurred during 1971 compared with four in 1970. The causes are shown hereunder:

Anencephaly	2
Asphyxia	2
Pre eclamptic toxæmia	1
Macerated foetus	1

## INFANT MORTALITY.

Number of deaths occurring in infants under one year of age during the past ten years:-

1962	...	7	1967	...	6
1963	...	8	1968	...	6
1964	...	15	1969	...	10
1965	...	11	1970	...	8
1966	...	9	1971	...	6

## CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Congenital abnormality	1
Prematurity	4
Intraventricular haemorrhage	1

## SUMMARY OF BIRTH, INFANT MORTALITY AND DEATH RATES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Year		Births (Corrected)		Infant Mortality		Deaths (Corrected)
1962	...	17.8	...	11.7	...	10.1
1963	...	16.0	...	13.9	...	10.4
1964	...	14.2	...	28.5	...	9.5
1965	...	15.0	...	19.6	...	9.9
1966	...	14.4	...	16.6	...	9.9
1967	...	14.3	...	11.0	...	8.7
1968	...	13.8	...	11.0	...	10.2
1969	...	13.2	...	20.0	...	10.8
1970	...	12.7	...	16.0	...	9.7
1971	...	13.9	...	11.0	...	11.0

Cause of death	AGE IN YEARS												AGE IN YEARS											
	Total		Under 4 wks & ages		4 wks under 1 yr		1- 5-		5- 15-		15- 25-		25- 35-		35- 45-		45- 55-		55- 65-		65- 75+			
	all	all	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
B. 5	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19 (1)	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19 (2)	Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19 (3)	Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19 (4)	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19 (5)	Malignant neoplasm, intestine	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19 (5)	Malignant neoplasm, larynx	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19 (6)	Malignant neoplasm, lung/bronchus	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19 (7)	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19 (8)	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19 (9)	Malignant neoplasm, prostate	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19 (10)	Leukaemia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19 (11)	Other malignant neoplasms	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.21	Diabetes mellitus	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.46 (1)	Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.23	Anaemias	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.46 (2)	Other diseases of blood, etc.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.46 (3)	Mental disorders	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.46 (5)	Other diseases of nervous system	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.27	Hypertensive disease	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.28	Ischaemic heart disease	56	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.29	Other forms of heart disease	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.30	Cerebro vascular disease	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.46 (6)	Other diseases of circulatory system	21	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.31	Influenza	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.32	Pneumonia	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.33 (1)	Bronchitis and emphysema	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Carried forward	166	187	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEATHS OCCURRING DURING THE YEAR 1971 (contd.).

Cause of death	AGE IN YEARS												75+												
	Total			all			Under 4 wks & ages 4 wks under 1 yr			5-			15-			25-			35-			45-			
	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	F
B.33 (2) B.46 (7) B.34 B.36 B.46 (8) B.38 B.39 B.46 (9) B.46 (10) B.46 (11) B.42 B.43 B.44 BE 47 BE 48 BE 49 BE 50	166	187	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brought forward																									
Total all causes	195	201	2	3	1	-	1	1	-	6	-	3	1	7	5	15	15	39	24	46	44	74	108		

## CANCER.

The number of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1971 was 82, which is five more than in 1970. The rate per 1,000 population was 2.23, which is below the rate for England and Wales of 2.39. 21.9% of local cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, a decrease of 5.8% compared with a rate of 0.63 for England and Wales. This is to a large extent a preventable condition as it has been shown to be associated with prolonged and heavy cigarette smoking.

Those who find they cannot give up smoking should have a yearly chest X-ray taken. The facilities available for this are given on page 12 of this report and anyone over 16 years of age can attend. The mental relief of a negative diagnosis is very considerable but if some chest condition is present, treatment at an early stage has the best chance of being successful.

The main sites of fatal cancer, together with sex and age distribution, are shown in the table of deaths on pages 6 and 7.

Below is a table showing the number of deaths from all forms of cancer, together with the rate per 1,000 population, during the past ten years:-

Year	Deaths			Rate per 1,000 population.
	Male	Female	Total	
1961	37	34	71	2.02
1962	32	34	66	1.88
1963	31	31	62	1.75
1964	42	22	64	1.76
1965	29	30	59	1.64
1966	35	34	69	1.60
1967	27	32	59	1.59
1968	34	43	77	2.06
1969	47	33	80	2.12
1970	41	36	77	2.04
1971	40	42	82	2.23

## HEART AND CIRCULATORY DISEASE.

Diseases under the above classification, as usual, were the principal cause of death and accounted for 183 deaths; the death rate per 1,000 population being 4.9.

Since annual reports were first published in Caterham, diseases of the heart have been the commonest cause of death, but I did not make any special comment on this fact until my 1970 report as these diseases had not been thought of as preventable. There has been a theory that they are due to "strain of modern life". There is no support, however, for this theory as in the periods when the residents of Caterham were definitely subject to strain, i.e. in the depression of the early 30's and during the war years 1939-1945, the incidence of diseases of the heart was considerably less than it is today. There appears to be no escape from the evidence that an outstanding cause of these diseases is cigarette smoking over a period of many years.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

## NUMBER OF

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Acute encephalitis	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	86	17	49	13	9	109	122	22	25	24	13	5
Food poisoning	3	-	7	-	3	1	-	1	6	3	1	5
Infective jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	48	14	4
Malaria	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Measles	18	322	70	514	191	404	223	324	71	129	86	34
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet fever	15	6	3	8	7	48	8	11	16	5	9	3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	21	23	10	12	8	7	13	10	6	7	5	2
Typhoid fever	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping cough	36	2	7	1	8	13	2	6	5	3	5	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Acute Poliomyelitis.

I am pleased to report that no case of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during 1971. The Sabin oral vaccine was introduced in February 1962 and has the great advantage that it prevents the carrier state as well as giving protection against the disease. Primary vaccination against this disease is now carried out between the ages of six and twelve months, with reinforcing protection at five years and again at fifteen years of age.

During 1971, 460 persons of sixteen years of age or younger were vaccinated against poliomyelitis and 1601 were given reinforcing protection.

Diphtheria.

For the nineteenth year in succession the district was free from this disease.

The number of children who were immunised against diphtheria during the year is as follows:-

Number immunised	...	...	...	...	466
Number receiving reinforcing doses	...				655

Whooping Cough.

Only three cases of whooping cough were notified during 1971. 455 children received protection against this disease during the year; 14 children received reinforcing doses.

Tetanus.

No cases of tetanus were notified during 1971. Parents are taking advantage of the immunisation scheme, however, and all persons immunised should have readily available an accurate record of immunisation so that, in the event of an injury, the correct type of vaccine or serum can be administered.

Details of the number of children immunised against tetanus during the year are as follows:-

Number immunised	...	...	...	...	478
Number receiving reinforcing doses	...				1486

Measles.

The number of cases of measles notified during the year was 34 following 86 cases notified in 1970; there were no deaths. During 1968 vaccination against measles was made available to all children who had not been protected either by previous vaccination or by an attack of the natural disease.

Prior to the introduction of vaccination on a national scale, measles occurred in epidemics every two years. The number of cases has dropped considerably since vaccination was made available, although smaller biennial epidemics have still occurred. It is probable that a significant effect on the incidence of measles will require a continuing high vaccination coverage.

Details of the number of children vaccinated during the year are as follows:-

Primary vaccination...	...	...	...	373
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

German Measles.

This disease is not a notifiable one, but it can cause serious congenital defects to the baby if an expectant mother contracts it during the

first four months of pregnancy. In order to protect the next generation against this risk, a scheme to vaccinate girls between their eleventh and fourteenth birthdays has been introduced by the Department of Health and Social Security.

During 1971 473 girls were vaccinated.

### Smallpox

During the past five years the smallpox eradication programme of the World Health Organisation has made remarkable progress. The area of the world in which smallpox now exists and the populations in which transmission of smallpox is still occurring have been greatly reduced. In view of this, the Secretary of State in July 1971 accepted the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that:

1. Vaccination against smallpox need not now be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood.
2. All travellers to and from areas of the world where smallpox is endemic or countries where eradication programmes are in progress should be protected by recent vaccination.
3. Health service staff, who come into contact with patients should be offered vaccination and regular revaccination.

The following figures, therefore, show a drop in the number of persons under 16 years of age who have received protection during the year under review.

Number vaccinated ... ... ... 243  
 Number re-vaccinated ... ... ... 95

## Tuberculosis.

Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year and one death occurred from this condition, giving a death rate of 0.02 per 1,000 population. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis in England and Wales was 0.029 per 1,000 population.

At the end of the year the following numbers of patients were suffering from the disease and living in the district, the total being one less than in the previous year:-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>
Males	58	2
Females	40	7
	98	9

A weekly session for patients is held at the Purley and District War Memorial Hospital, Brighton Road, Purley, (01-660 0177), on Wednesday mornings from 9.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.

The Mobile Chest X-ray Service visits the Council Offices, Caterham every Tuesday between the hours of 4.30 p.m. and 5.0 p.m., and anyone over sixteen years of age can attend for X-ray examination. The Unit also visits neighbouring districts, as under:-

Purley: War Memorial Hospital, Wednesdays: 6.15 p.m. to  
Brighton Road. 7.30 p.m.

It is important to emphasise that any member of the public can still visit the X-ray Unit without a previous appointment from his or her own doctor. During the year, the total number of persons who attended the Unit in Caterham for X-ray was 1221.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis in the district, together with the rates per thousand population for the year 1971, is as under:-

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1971	2	0.05	-	-	1	0.02	-	-

The following table gives these particulars for the quinquennial periods from 1931 - 1970:-

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1931-35	84	0.79	21	0.20	33	0.30	9	0.09
1936-40	92	0.70	44	0.34	49	0.37	11	0.08
1941-45	101	0.88	46	0.41	47	0.45	12	0.10
1946-50	147	1.02	38	0.27	37	0.26	10	0.07
1951-55	86	0.53	10	0.06	11	0.07	4	0.02
1956-60	101	0.58	15	0.08	12	0.07	4	0.02
1961-65	52	0.29	8	0.23	5	0.03	4	0.02
1966-70	36	0.19	6	0.03	5	0.03	4	0.02

Protective B.C.G. vaccination is offered to school children in the 13 year age group. During the year 410 children were vaccinated.

#### Care Committee.

This is the seventh year since the Caterham and Warlingham Care Committee was formed, and during this period the financial position has steadily improved and has allowed them to continue and extend their help, up to now limited to those suffering from diseases of the chest and heart. In addition to the normal extra nourishment grants, eight Christmas fuel grants and twenty Christmas gifts were distributed, together with help to one family to assist with their removal expenses and a grant to another family to pay off a furniture debt.

1971/2 saw the successful conclusion of negotiations with the Charity Commission for the extension of functions to include persons resident in the Urban District who are sick, convalescent, disabled, handicapped or infirm, irrespective of age. This is a great step forward and the Committee are to be congratulated on extending their help to the less fortunate of the District when a number of other Care Committees are considering their future due to financial and other difficulties.

#### DISEASES AGAINST WHICH IMMUNISATION IS NOT AVAILABLE.

##### Scarlet Fever.

Three notifications of scarlet fever were received during the year: the disease was of a mild type.

##### Dysentery.

Only five cases of dysentery were notified, all of which occurred at St. Lawrence's Hospital, Caterham.

### Food Poisoning.

Five cases of food poisoning occurred in 1971 due to the following causative agents:-

Salmonella typhimurium	2 cases
Salmonella bovis morbificans	1 case
Salmonella bredeney	1 case
Salmonella Ohio	1 case

### CARE OF THE ELDERLY.

Health Centres for the Elderly are held as under:

Surrey County Council Health Centre Chaldon Road, Caterham-on-the-Hill.	Every Monday 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Surrey County Council Health Centre, Stafford Road, Caterham Valley	Every Thursday 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Church Hall, The Green, Warlingham.	Every Tuesday 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

The old people's clubs have done an outstanding service in giving old people an interest in life and a feeling that they are still valued but some old people do not like a club atmosphere and there are all too many too frail to join in the club activities. Health Centres for the Elderly can give many of these old people a new lease of life, as well as being of value to those well enough to attend clubs, and our three Centres in the district are meeting this need. The Old People's Welfare Association plays an essential part in these Centres.

The staff consists of a team of voluntary workers, health visitors, and a physiotherapist. A medical officer does not attend; the general practitioners regard the health visitors as acting almoners on their behalf. Advice on health matters including diet is given, welfare foods are sold, and physiotherapy is carried out. The effects of an improved diet and vitamin supplements and the gentle physiotherapy exercises are very noticeable. At first the old people often look dull and ill - many have not been out of doors for weeks; they come in using walking sticks and are so tottery that they have to be helped to get up from their chairs, but after only a few weeks the improvement is quite remarkable.

### The Day Centre.

At the suggestion of the Caterham and District Old People's Welfare Association, in co-operation with the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, a Day Centre was opened in July 1963 in the Scouts' hut, Godstone Road, Caterham. This experiment proved an outstanding success and it quickly became apparent that bigger and better premises were necessary. Difficulties however were experienced in securing a suitably located site for the erection of a purpose-built Centre, but the problem was eventually resolved when the Surrey County Council agreed to make available part of a school building in Beechwood Road, Caterham. The accommodation comprises a Hall and Lounge for the Day Centre, (the Hall is also used as a Luncheon Club), a Kitchen for the preparation of meals served at the Day Centre and Luncheon Club and for meals delivered to housebound persons at their own homes, and a Chiropody Cubicle.

Handicapped people are taken by car to the Centre at about 10 a.m. and there they get coffee, lunch and tea, and are taken home again at 3.30 p.m. This relieves their relatives for the day, but of course the outstanding benefit is to the people themselves; they feel they are back in the community again. They get companionship from the other visitors to the Centre and affectionate support from the volunteers. They have sing-songs, play cards, play dominoes, knit, or do anything else they fancy. The Centre

also caters for the needs of younger handicapped persons, and experience shows that the young and old integrate well and enjoy each other's company. The Day Centre is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week.

Physiotherapy is provided and the results have been outstanding; the physical condition as well as the mental condition of all has improved greatly. A chiropodist attends on two days each month. Welfare foods are on sale at the Centre for the elderly.

This Day Centre is an excellent example of what has been achieved by two local authorities and two Voluntary Bodies working together in close co-operation.

#### Meals on Wheels.

This service is organised by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service and is greatly appreciated by the handicapped and elderly of the District. At present the service is available on three days of the week, but from 8th June 1972 it is to be extended to four days a week with the hope that by the end of 1972 it will be a five day a week service. The subsidised cost to the person concerned is 7p per meal.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The relevant particulars relating to the water supply of the district are as under:-

- (a) The supply, which is obtained from the East Surrey Water Company, was satisfactory at all times in respect of quality and quantity. Treatment of the water includes softening and chlorination.
- (b) Systematic sampling for bacteriological examination of the water going into supply, in association with other districts which are supplied by the same Company, is undertaken. Three routine samples taken in 1971 were satisfactory. In addition, following a complaint from a householder, three bacteriological samples were taken from a house in Chaldon, but these proved to be satisfactory.
- (c) The number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains direct to the houses is the total number of dwelling houses in the district, and is estimated at 11,000. The population supplied is 36,770. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes.
- (d) The natural fluoride content of the sample submitted to the Public Analyst in 1970 was 0.36 p.p.m.

As in previous years, the East Surrey Water Company supplied the Department with monthly reports on the bacteriological and chemical examinations of treated water.

The analysis of a sample of water from Kenley Pumping Station, taken on 13th May 1971, gave the following results:-

Appearance: Bright almost clear, with a very minute deposit of chalk particles.

Colour:	...	...	...	Nil	Turbidity	...	...	...	less than 2
Taste:	...	...	...	Nil	Odour	...	...	...	Nil
pH:	...	...	...	8.5	Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	Nil
Electric Conductivity at 20°C	...	...	...	240	Total Solids	...	...	...	160
Chlorides as Cl.	...	20			Alkalinity as Calcium				
Hardness: Total	95				Carbonate	...	...	...	53
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	6.4			Carbonate	53	Non-Carbonate:	42	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	0.096			Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	0.002	
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	Nil			Permanganate Value				
Metals:					(4 hrs at 27°C)	...	...	Nil	
Iron	...	...	...	Nil	Residual Chlorine	...	...	0.23	
Copper	...	...	...	Nil	Other Metals	...	...	---	
Lead	...	...	...	Nil					
Zinc	...	...	...	Nil					

The naturally occurring fluoride content was 0.1 p.p.m.

## SWIMMING BATHS.

There is no public swimming bath in the district. There are two swimming baths attached to private schools in the district and four small baths, under the control of the local Education Authority, at schools in Caterham Hill, Caterham Valley, Whyteleafe and Woldingham. In addition, there is a swimming bath owned by the Ministry of Defence situated in the Caterham Barracks.

Regular visits are made by the Council's inspectors to these baths to ensure that they are satisfactorily maintained and operated. Chlorine and pH checks are made regularly, and two samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the course of the year. All baths are provided with continuous filtration and are chlorinated.

## SEWERAGE.

Apart from Woldingham, and small isolated areas, the whole of the district is now reasonably adequately sewered and satisfactory arrangements exist for the disposal of sewage.

The Engineer and Surveyor has prepared a scheme for sewerage Woldingham and it is expected that work will commence in 1972.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

To assist in the early and correct diagnosis of certain diseases, specimens are collected by this department at the request of local doctors and forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory, West Park Hospital, Epsom. Seventy-one specimens of faeces were examined and reported upon during the year.

## RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT 1960.

Permission from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has been obtained by a local hospital to keep radioactive tritium, and the total amount (which is only a beta emitter) is 0.25 of a millicurie. This amount is negligible and may be discharged into the public sewer in whole or in part in accordance with The Radioactive Substances (Hospitals' Waste) Exemption Order 1963.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

During 1971 a request was received from the local unit of the St. John Ambulance Brigade for members of the staff to give a course of lectures on Hygiene and Public Health. Twelve lectures were given in accordance with the syllabus laid down in the St. John Ambulance Association's Handbook. It was pleasing to hear that all those taking the examination were successful.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

## FACTORIES ACT 1961.

The action taken under the above Act during 1971 is shown in the table in Appendix 1.

LIST OF SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS IN  
THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CATERHAM & WARLINGHAM  
AND THE SERVICES AVAILABLE AT EACH CLINIC.

Divisional Medical Officer, South Eastern Division, Divisional Offices,  
"Grayswood, 1 Castlefield Road, Reigate Surrey. Telephone: 83 - 46843.

Caterham-on-the-Hill Health Centre, Chaldon Road, Caterham, Surrey, CR3 5PG.  
(Caterham 42320)

Child Health Centre	-	Every Wednesday 10.0 a.m. - 12 noon. 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
Family Planning and Well Woman ) Clinics )	-	By appointment
Dental Clinic )	-	Every Monday 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination )	-	
Relaxation & Mothercraft Classes)	-	
Health Centre for the Elderly	-	

Caterham Valley Health Centre, 2 Stafford Road, Caterham, Surrey, CR3 6JG.  
(Caterham 47811)

Child Health Centre	-	Every Wednesday 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
Family Planning and Well Woman ) Clinics )	-	By appointment
Dental & Orthodontic Clinics )	-	Every Thursday 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
Midwife's Clinic )	-	
Relaxation & Mothercraft Classes)	-	
Health Centre for the Elderly	-	

Warlingham. The Church Hall, The Green, Warlingham, Surrey. CR3 9NA.  
(Not on telephone)

Child Health Clinic	-	Every Tuesday 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
Relaxation Classes	-	By appointment.
Health Centre for the Elderly	-	Every Tuesday 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon.

Whyteleafe. St. Thomas's Church Hall, Station Road, Whyteleafe, Surrey, CR3 0EP.  
(Not on telephone)

Child Health Clinic	-	Every Thursday 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
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Woldingham. The Village Hall, Station Road, Woldingham, Caterham, Surrey, CR3 7DB.  
(85 - 2085)

Child Health Clinic	-	1st and 3rd Mondays in month at 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
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Clinics.

Ophthalmic & Refraction Clinic )	-	By appointment through the Divisional Medical Officer, "Grayswood", 1 Castlefield Road, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 0SL. (Tel: 83 - 46843)
Speech Therapy Clinic )	-	
Physiotherapy ))	-	
Chiropody for the Elderly )	-	

Day Nurseries.

Cromwell Road, Redhill  
(86 - 62661)

(Matron - Miss Ashton)

LIST OF OTHER COUNTY COUNCIL FACILITIES.

Ambulances:

Ambulance Control,  
Walton Lodge Estate,  
Brighton Road,  
Banstead, Surrey.  
(Tel: 863 - 53491)

In Emergency - Ring 999

Midwives and District Nurses:

Miss G.Nicholson, Area Nursing Officer,  
Divisional Health Office,  
"Grayswood",  
1 Castlefield Road,  
Reigate, Surrey. RH2 OSL.  
(Tel: 83 - 46843)

<u>Doctor's Name.</u>		<u>District Nurse.</u>	<u>Health Visitor.</u>
Dr. D.S. Porter	)	DN/MP/T Mrs. Mogridge	Miss Hunn
Dr.J.K.Merritt	)	DN Mrs. Graham	Mrs. Roe
Dr.R.D.Sinclair	)	DN P/T Mrs. Hawkins	
	)	N/A Mrs. Brand	
Dr.D.N.Stathers	)	DN/M Miss Jefferson	Miss Batty
Dr.J.Hunnybun	)	DN Mrs. M.Smith	
Dr.M.H.Reay-Jones	)	N/A Mrs. Pollard	
	)	DN P/T Mrs. Hirst	
Dr.J.H.R.Mawer	)	DN Mrs. Watson	Mrs. Foulkes
Dr.J.A.C.Burridge	)	DN P/T Mrs. Davies	
	)	Mid. Mrs. Turner	
	)	N/A Mrs. Groom	
Dr.G.R.Davies	)	DN Mrs. Funnell	Miss Farrance
Dr.D.J.Anderson	)	SEN Mrs. Salmon	Mrs. Harvey
	)	DN/M Miss Jefferson	
	)	N/A Mrs. Trudgill	
Dr.J.Brittain	)	DN/M Mrs. Turner	Mrs. Foulkes
Dr.E.Phillips	)	DN P/T Mrs. Davies	
	)	N/A Mrs. Groom	
Dr.J.Fabricius			
Dr.E.B.Dawe		DN Mrs. Symons	Mrs. Everett

Nurses' Addresses:

Mrs. Brand (N/A P/T)	134 Foxon Lane, Caterham	Caterham 43944
Mrs. Davies (DN/PT)	77 Mayfield Road, Sanderstead	01-657 6640
Mrs. Funnell (DN P/T)	3 Beulah Walk, Woldingham	85-2137
Mrs. Hawkins (DN P/T)	8 Burntwood Lane, Caterham	Caterham 42074
Mrs. Graham (DN)	62 Farleigh Road, Warlingham	2-4545
Miss Jefferson (DN/M)	22 Cromwell Road, Caterham	Caterham 45478
Mrs. Pollard (N/A)	50 Tupwood Lane, Caterham	Caterham 43655
Mrs. Hirst (DN P/T)	38 Cordrey Gardens, Coulsdon	01-668-5994
Mrs. Salmon (SEN)	369 Stafford Road, Caterham	Caterham 42829
Mrs. M.Smith (DN)	15 Auckland Road, Caterham	Caterham 45882
Mrs. Mogridge (DN/M P/T)	13 North Downs, Sanderstead	01-657-4738

Mrs. Watson (DN)	11a Queens Park Road Caterham.	Caterham 47348
Mrs. Symons (DN)	The Farmhouse, Harrow Road, Warlingham.	2-4364
Mrs. Trudgill (N/A)	49 Auckland Road, Caterham.	Caterham 44851
Mrs. Turner (DN/M)	88 Alexandra Road, Warlingham.	2-5136
Mrs. Green (N/A)	22 Birch Avenue, Caterham.	
<u>Health Visitors.</u>	<u>Based at</u>	
Miss Hunn )	The Health Centre, Chaldon	Caterham 42320
Mrs. Everett )	Road, Caterham-on-the-Hill,	
Mrs. Roe )	CR3 5PG.	
Miss Batty )	The Health Centre, 2 Stafford	Caterham 47811
Miss Farrance)	Road, Caterham, CR3 6JG.	
Mrs. Foulkes )		
Mrs. Harvey )	(Also for Warlingham Area)	

Contact can also be made with both Health Visitors and District Nurses through the General Practitioners.

#### Home Help Service.

Applications for the services of a Home Help should be made to the Area Director of Social Services, Pelham House, 54 Harestone Valley Road, Caterham, Surrey, CR3 6HE. In case of emergency the following telephone number may be used:-

Caterham 47551.

A doctor's certificate is desirable.

#### HOSPITALS.

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals and for staffing certain clinics.

##### 1. Local Hospitals.

The hospitals chiefly serving this district are:-

Redhill General Hospital	86-65030
Caterham & District Hospital	Caterham 43052
Caterham & District Hospital Annexe (The Dene)	Caterham 42006

##### 2. Clinics.

##### Venereal Disease.

East Surrey Hospital, Shrewsbury Road, Redhill. (86-65081 Ext. 18)	<u>Males only.</u> Mondays and Wednesdays <u>Females only.</u> Mondays and Wednesdays	4.30 p.m. - 6.15 p.m. 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton, Surrey. (01-644 4343)	<u>Males only.</u> Mondays Wednesdays and Thursdays <u>Females only.</u> Tuesdays Wednesdays Fridays	9.30 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. 4.0 p.m. - 6.0 p.m. 4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m. 2.0 p.m. - 6.0 p.m.

SCABIES AND LICE.

Facilities now exist for the treatment of scabies and lice at Pelham House, 54 Harestone Valley Road, Caterham, by arrangement with the Medical Officer of Health (Tel. Caterham 45211, Ext. 119).

MISCELLANEOUS ADDRESSES.

Area Director of Social Work:  
Mr. G. True.

Pelham House  
54 Harestone Valley Road,  
Caterham, Surrey, CR3 6HE.  
(Caterham 47551).

Citizens' Advice Bureau

Rear of Council Offices,  
Harestone Valley Road,  
Caterham, Surrey. CR3 6YN.  
(Caterham 44777).

Caterham & District Old People's  
Welfare Association

Beechwood Road School,  
Croydon Road,  
Caterham, CR3 6NE.  
(Caterham 44307)

Surrey County Council Old People's  
Home

"Santa Tecla",  
45 Stanstead Road,  
Caterham, CR3 6AG.  
(Caterham 42641).

Moral Welfare Visitor

151 Croydon Road,  
Caterham, CR3 6PF.  
(Caterham 43728).

N.S.P.C.C.

599 Mitcham Road,  
Croydon, CR0 3AE.  
(01-684 4250).

r/o 16/18 High Street,  
Leatherhead.  
(01-953-6799).

48 Grovehill Road,  
Redhill, Surrey.  
(86-62388).

W.R.V.S.

Beechwood Road School,  
Croydon Road,  
Caterham, CR3 6NE.  
(Caterham 42243).

Local Registrar of Births, Deaths  
and Marriages

24 Croydon Road,  
Caterham, CR3 6QB.  
(Caterham 43128).

## FACTORIES ACT 1961.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1971 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961.

## PART I OF THE ACT.

I - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	102	66	2	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	8	-	-
Total	108	74	2	-

II - Cases in which DEFECTS were found .

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	5	5	-	-	-
Total	12	12	-	-	-

## PART VIII OF THE ACT.

## OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making of Lampshades	14	-	-	-	-	-



ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

1971.

To the Chairman and Members of the Caterham and Warlingham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

With a full staff from 22nd February, when Mr.D.R.Johnson, District Public Health Inspector, joined us, 1971 has been a year of steady progress and I have pleasure in submitting my report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors.

As anticipated in my last annual report, a survey of houses in the district under the Housing Act 1969 with improvement primarily in mind, was commenced. This proceeded in three selected areas, the results being as indicated in the housing section of this report.

There was a large increase in the number of applications for improvement grants, while applications for qualification certificates continued at a similar rate to the previous year.

An investigation into the date stamping of certain foods alerted retailers to the need to be vigilant in supervising the replenishment of stocks by van salesmen and much improvement in this respect has been achieved.

With the advent of the new Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970, which came into force on 1st March 1971, a letter was addressed to all occupiers of food businesses drawing their attention to the new regulations and urging them to further their efforts in the field of food hygiene.

The replacement of a technical assistant by a public health inspector has produced the desired result. The co-ordination of work under the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has resulted in greater efficiency and eliminated duplication of visits to premises affected by both pieces of legislation.

In recent years one has noticed an increasing tendency on the part of the general public to avail themselves of advice and assistance from the department on matters of environmental health, and this trend continues. Public Health Inspectors, who work among the people, gain much experience of the daily problems these people face, and this experience together with their specialised technical knowledge over a wide field, enables them competently to give such assistance and advice.

It is to be hoped that in the new local government structure shortly to emerge, the environmental health service, which is so closely associated with community and family life in all their aspects, will be given the prominence and status necessary to enable it to discharge its duties in the service of the public satisfactorily and efficiently as part of the new team.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Housing and Health Committee for their understanding and support, to all colleagues on the

Council staff for their co-operation, to Dr. Morwood for his friendly and valuable assistance, and especially to the entire Public Health Department staff for their unstinting and efficient work throughout the year.

J.A.E.JONES

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Complaints.

1,047 complaints, as under, were received:-

Re drainage and sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	411
" housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
" rats and mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
" insect and animal pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
" foodstuffs and food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
" nuisance from refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
" nuisance from smoke and fumes	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
" other nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
" water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

For the fourth consecutive year the number of complaints registered has exceeded one thousand.

Inspections.

The following table sets out the visits made by the officers of the department during the year:-

Housing.

Housing inspection survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	811
Housing - general (primary inspections)	..	...	...	...	...	...	88
Housing - general (re-inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Houses in multiple occupation - inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
House improvement - general - inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Standard grants - primary inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
- re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
- work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Improvement grants - primary inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
- re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
- work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Qualification Certificates - general (primary visits)	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
- inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
- re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	158

Public Health.

Nuisances - general	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
- primary inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
- re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	281
- work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Drain Testing.

Drainage - general	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
- primary inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
- re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
- work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	41

Visits to caravans or camping sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
" " Factories (excluding Bakehouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
" " Bakehouses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
" " Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
" " Fish Shops (including Fish-fryers)	..	...	...	...	...	...	49
" " Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
" " Grocery and Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
" " School Canteens, Licensed Premises, Ice-cream Premises and other food preparing places, food stores and food delivery vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
" " Public Conveniences and those of Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

C/F 3,792

Visits to Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
" " Shops under Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Patrols under Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Visits re Clean Air Act 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
" " Rent Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
" " Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " Riding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
" " Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
" " Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
" " Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
" " Infectious/contagious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
" " Cesspool Emptying	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
" " Sale and sampling of Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
" " Food Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
" " Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
" " Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>242</u>

5,056\*

\*Excluding visits made under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and in connection with rodent control undertaken by the Council's Rodent Officer, referred to on pages 39 40, 42 and 43.

#### Sanitary Improvements.

The following remedial works or improvements were carried out:-

Defective drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cesspools renewed, enlarged or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Soakaways provided for rain and surface water	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drains unstopped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ventshafts or soilpipes provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s provided with new pans and traps	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. fittings provided, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
New sinks, washhand basins or baths fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Trapped waste pipes provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink waste gullies, curbs and channels provided, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Guttering or downpipes provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Yard or steps paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Firegrates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
External sills repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Staircases repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wallplaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Natural ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intervening ventilation lobbies provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from noise abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Nuisance from smoke, dust or fumes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous defects etc. remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

Improvements secured at food premises are shown on pages 38 and 39.

## Notices.

### Informal:

Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117*

### Formal:

Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2*

\* Includes notices served in previous years.

## HOUSING.

The demand for rented accommodation remains undiminished and with the rapid upward trend in the price of houses, such demand is likely to increase, while the scarcity of building sites adversely affects the Council's ability to provide a solution.

The following figures have been kindly supplied by the Housing Manager:-

Number of families on Council's housing lists at 31st December 1970.	-	627 (including 204 pensioners)
Number of families rehoused by the Council in 1971	-	72
Number of families on Council's housing lists at 31st December 1971	-	725 (including 240 pensioners)

## New Houses.

I am grateful to the Engineer and Surveyor for the following information relating to the provision of new residential units in 1971:-

### Number completed:-

(i) By local authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 units
(ii) By other local authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 units

## Existing Houses.

The following action was taken under the Housing and Public Health Acts relating to the demolition and repair of unfit houses:-

Number of houses rendered fit as a result of informal action ..	39
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of formal action ..	2
Demolished as a result of informal action ...	...
Demolished as a result of formal action ...	...
Demolition Orders made ...	...
Demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ...	...

As far as can be foreseen, demolition of properties in the district is now likely to be limited to the odd individual dwelling which may be found on inspection to fall short of the required standard.

## Housing Survey.

Section 70 Housing Act 1969 requires local authorities to cause an inspection of their district to be made from time to time with a view to determining what action to take in the performance of their functions under the Housing Acts 1957-1969 to obtain information with regard to housing standards and encouraging the repair and modernisation of older property.

Ministry Circular 64/69, dated 29th August 1969, states that the Minister will regard the scale and type of work done to improve or repair the existing stock of houses in a local authority's area as an integral part of the authority's housing programme.

I set out hereunder the information obtained as a result of the survey undertaken in three selected areas, with a fairly high proportion of older houses, relevant to the provision of standard amenities, the standard of fitness within the meaning of the Housing Acts and the existence of houses in multiple occupation.

### Area 1 - Caterham Valley (5 roads).

Total number of houses	238	
No. of houses lacking one or more standard amenity	48	20.17%
No. of houses found to be unfit for human habitation	15	6.3%

#### Of houses lacking one or more standard amenity:-

Number owner/occupied	7	(5)
Number tenanted	41	(26)
Number of controlled tenancies	37	
Number occupied by old age pensioners	18	(4 of these lack an electricity supply)

The numbers in brackets indicate those favourably interested in improvement of the property.

No houses were found to be in multiple occupation.

### Area 2 - Caterham Hill ( 7 roads).

Total number of houses	180	
Number of houses lacking one or more standard amenity	20	11.0%
Number found unfit	Nil	

#### Of houses lacking one or more standard amenity:-

Number owner/occupied	5	(4)
Number tenanted	14	(4)
Number vacant	1	
Number of controlled tenancies	11	
Number occupied by old age pensioners	10	

The numbers in brackets indicate those favourably interested in improvement of the property.

No houses were found to be in multiple occupation.

### Area 3 - Whyteleafe (3 roads).

Total number of houses	172	
Number of houses lacking one or more standard amenity	58	33.7%
Number found to be unfit for human habitation	5	2.9%

Of houses lacking one or more standard amenity -

Number owner/occupied	20	(8)
Number tenanted	32	(16)
Number vacant	6	
Number of controlled tenancies	25	
Number occupied by old age pensioners	19	
Number of houses lacking electricity supply	5	

The numbers in brackets indicate those favourably interested in improvement of the property.

No houses were found to be in multiple occupation.

A number of houses in Whyteleafe affected by the proposed A.22 road scheme, will be subject to demolition and others affected by change of use. In the case of the latter, the Minister has recommended that standard grants are applicable.

Statistical Summary.

	Caterham Valley	Caterham Hill	Whyteleafe	Total	%	Interested in Improvement.
No. of houses considered	238	180	172	590		
No. of houses lacking one or more amenity	48	20	58	126	21.36	
No. of houses unfit	15	-	5	20	3.4	
No. lacking amenity - owner/occupied	7	5	20	32		17
" " tenanted	41	14	32	87		46
No. of controlled tenancies	37	11	25	73		
No. occupied by old age pensioners	18	10	19	47		
No. lacking electricity supply	4	-	5	9		

The information obtained from this sample survey indicates -

- (1) that a fair number of houses are in need of improvement in the district.
- (2) that there are houses unfit for human habitation by Housing Act standards.

As a result of this report it was resolved by the Housing and Health Committee -

- (i) that in all cases where the provision of standard amenities or other improvement is found to be necessary, owner/occupiers, landlords and tenants, as appropriate, should be informed fully of the provisions in the legislation concerning such matters, and urged to improve the property.
- (ii) that the provisions of Section 19 Housing Act 1964 be indicated to tenants and that such compulsory improvement of tenanted property be fully pursued.

This section provides that a tenant of a dwelling not in an improvement area is at liberty to make representation to the Council calling upon them to exercise their statutory powers to secure improvements.

The adopted policy will be pursued in 1972.

### Improvement Grants.

The table below sets out the numbers of applications dealt with during the year, together with the numbers in respect of the previous three years:-

#### Standard Grants.

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Applications received	31	39	25	25
Grants approved	26 (25)	37	22	21

#### Improvement Grants (Discretionary).

Applications received	58	25	8	2
Grants approved	45 (22)	18	6	2

The numbers in brackets indicate the number of houses where works of improvement were completed during the year, involving the provision of the following amenities:-

Baths	27
Hot and cold water to baths	33
Washhand basins	37
Hot and cold water to washhand basins	42
Sinks	16
Hot and cold water to sinks	27
Internal W.Cs	31

In addition to extensive repair work the following improvements were also provided:-

Provision of electricity for the first time	1
Other electrical works, including re-wiring and provision of power points	17
Party wall extension in roof space	1
Underfloor ventilation provided or increased	2
Provision of a separate water supply	8
Provision of a damp proof course	10

The numbers indicate a continued upward trend and it is to be hoped that following the survey carried out the repair and modernisation of older tenanted property can be stimulated and accelerated in order to arrest deterioration of such basically sound housing stock.

#### Qualification Certificates.

During the year 92 applications for qualification certificates under the Housing Act 1969 were received and were dealt with as shown below:-

Applications received	Granted forthwith	Refused	Deferred to enable specific defects to be remedied.	Granted following remedying of defects
92	7	20	37	27

One house was vacated by the tenant and subsequently sold.

The number of applications was almost similar to the previous year and a considerable amount of essential repair has been carried out as a result. It is to be hoped that the "fair rents" achieved will provide some encouragement to landlords to maintain the property up to the qualifying standard attained.

Overcrowding.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings on register overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	Nil
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	Nil
(b)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	13
(d)		Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

CARAVAN SITES.

The position applying to the licensed caravan sites operating in the District during 1970 was as follows:-

Site	Licence	Expiring	No. of caravans on site		Permitted number
			When licensed	at 31.12.71	
Batts Farm, Warlingham	Temporary	31.12.68	20.4.61 61	5	-
Court Farm, Warlingham Section A.	Temporary	30.6.68	20.4.61 49	38	-
Section B	Permanent	-	6	7	7
Cotters Hill Farm, Woldingham	Permanent	-	20.4.61 1	1	1
Halliloo Farm, Woldingham	Permanent	-	20.4.61 2	2	2
Plantation Lane, Warlingham	Permanent	-	20.4.61 2	2	2
Fryern, Rook Lane Chaldon (adj. to orchard)	Permanent	-	25.2.63 1	1	1
Fryern, Rook Lane Chaldon (adj. to Fryern Lodge)	Permanent	-	25.2.63 1	1	1
Whyteleafe Football Club, Church Road, Whyteleafe.	Temporary	31.12.74	20.12.66 1	1	1

In the case of the Court Farm Site, temporary permission expired in June 1968 and following the dismissal of an appeal for permanent planning permission, an application was submitted for use of the land as a caravan site for ten years. The planning authority has sought agreement for the discontinuance of the permanent part of the site in return for the granting

of such permission with conditions providing for the run down of caravans by natural wastage at the end of the seventh year. Site licence conditions to be imposed were agreed in June 1970 but as the planning authority have not made the discontinuance order or issued planning permission, no site licence has been issued.

Following the service of enforcement notices in respect of the use of land and buildings at the Batts Farm Site, a local enquiry into the appeals against the notices was heard in February. The appeals were dismissed by the Secretary of State and further planning permission has been refused.

#### SCHOOLS.

All schools in the District are provided with a public water supply and water carriage system of drainage. The county primary school at Woldingham is drained to a septic tank installation.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

##### (a) Cesspool Emptying.

Free emptying of cesspools, on request, is provided for residents in the unsewered parts of the District.

The final figures supplied by the Engineer and Surveyor, giving the work done by the emptiers in 1971, are given below, together with comparative figures for the years 1967-70:-

	<u>1971</u> <u>Loads</u>	<u>1970</u> <u>Loads</u>	<u>1969</u> <u>Loads</u>	<u>1968</u> <u>Loads</u>	<u>1967</u> <u>Loads</u>
Caterham	347	317	347	352	312
Warlingham	199	110	91	86	73
Chaldon	360	304	400	364	1,896
Woldingham	<u>3,465</u>	<u>3,397</u>	<u>3,719</u>	<u>3,494</u>	<u>3,405</u>
	<u>4,371</u>	<u>4,128</u>	<u>4,557</u>	<u>4,296</u>	<u>5,686</u>
	<u>          </u>				

86 premises were visited by an emptier twelve or more times during the year.

##### (b) Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

The collection and disposal of refuse, which is under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, is undertaken weekly by using five compression type vehicles, each of 50 yards capacity, and two barrier loaders. More frequent collections are made of certain offensive types of trade refuse and special provision is also made for the collection of the more cumbersome forms of household effects. Householders are also invited to dump their waste materials on a site provided for this purpose at the Council's Chaldon Road Depot.

The refuse, after being tipped into the vehicle, either direct from dustbins or from light aluminium skips, is then transported to the controlled tipping site shared with Godstone R.D.C., some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the southern boundary of the urban district.

Negotiations have been concluded, together with two other local authorities, for tipping rights over a further site within the Godstone district which is expected, with the present tip in use, to meet the requirements during the life of the present Council.

##### (c) Refuse storage.

Action was taken to secure the provision of suitable receptacles at eight dwelling houses where accommodation for refuse was found to be unsatisfactory or absent.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The following amounts of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption at various food premises and voluntarily surrendered:-

<u>Meat.</u>	Beef.....	198 lbs
	Pork.....	18 lbs
	Liver/Heart/Kidney.....	13 lbs
	Lamb.....	33 lbs
<u>Fish.</u>	Haddock.....	28 lbs
	Cod.....	45 lbs
	Plaice.....	56 lbs
<u>Other.</u>	Bacon.....	21 lbs
	Cheese.....	11 lbs

Canned Foods.

<u>Meat</u>	Pork/Ham.....	20 tins
	Corned Beef/Mutton.....	3 "
	Luncheon meat.....	3 "
	Stewed Steak etc.....	23 "
<u>Other</u>	Chicken.....	1 "
<u>Canned</u>	Fish.....	20 "
<u>Food.</u>	Fruit.....	351 "
	Milk/Cream/Butter.....	13 "/packets
	Milk Puddings (various).....	6 "
	Soup.....	20 "
	Vegetables.....	332 "
<u>Other</u>	Eggs.....	810
<u>Foods.</u>	Biscuits.....	882 packets
	Milk Puddings.....	576 "
	Rice/Macaroni.....	57 "
	Dried Fruit.....	25 "
	Flour.....	320 "
	Sugar.....	53 "
	Milk Powder.....	24 "
	Cereals.....	151 "
	Fruit juice.....	16 tins
	Tea/Malt Drinks.....	259 packets
	Miscellaneous Foods	18 "

In addition, the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered as being unmarketable:-

Frozen Foods.

Chicken etc.....	70 packets
Fish/Fish Cakes.....	1409 "
Fruit Juice.....	53 tins
Ice-cream.....	1094 packets
Meat.....	194 "
Mousse/Sponge/Gateau etc.....	1177 "
Pastry.....	215 "
Pies/Pasties.....	248 "
Rissoles/Beefburgers etc.....	538 "
Sausages.....	64 "
Vegetables.....	1445 "
Fruit.....	95 "
Chocolate/Sweets.....	64 "
Meat savouries etc.....	75 "
Bread Rolls.....	84
Buns.....	240
Loaves.....	2880
Yorkshire Puddings.....	22
Other.....	6

The frozen foods surrendered for destruction resulted mainly from plant refrigeration failures, and since this involves a loss in weight and quality of the food once defrosted, it is accepted by the trade as being unmarketable.

## FOOD COMPLAINTS.

A very wide range of food commodities was covered by the forty-one complaints concerning foodstuffs received during the year. The increase in the number of complaints is probably due to the increasing consumer protection awareness on the part of the general public.

In a number of cases the allegations were not substantiated, while in others the matter was resolved by informal action and advice, two cases which concerned food sold outside the district being referred to the local authority concerned.

The fullest possible investigation was made in all cases and where appropriate a report to the Housing and Health Committee was made, resulting in the issue of warning letters to eighteen offenders. The issue of such warning letters has become customary in the case of first offenders and the evidence is that such a policy has the desired effect.

One case of a dirty milk bottle was referred to the district where the milk was bottled, being the place where the offence occurred, and a prosecution resulted in a fine of £10 and costs of £7 being imposed on the offending dairy company.

The presence of pieces of a small file in minced beef and a metal staple in a loaf of bread revealed carelessness at small local establishments which are otherwise well conducted.

In one case of a mouldy pie, the small shopkeeper concerned was using a personal code as well as keeping accurate records, but in spite of this was responsible for the sale of a pie in such a condition.

Another case emphasising the need for careful supervision of stock was the sale of artificial cream eclairs which were mouldy. Stock which had been removed from sale for disposal by a roundsman was not taken away and was returned to sale and sold by a part-time employee in the absence of the manageress on half-day holiday.

The illness of four children some thirty minutes after eating raspberry flavour ice lollies, purchased from a local manufacturer and mobile trader, resulted in a complaint. Contamination by copper was suspected but none of the moulds used showed any defect, and analysis indicated the presence of excess flavouring, which could be nauseating to some persons.

On investigating a case of mouldy bread, it was not possible to establish the date code on the wrapper which, unfortunately, was not clear, due probably to a technical fault at the time of stamping. The mould growth was slight and as the weather conditions prevailing at the time were most conducive to the growth of mould, there was some ambiguity about the age of the loaf in the absence of a decipherable date code. Both retailer and manufacturer were warned.

The checking of date codes in connection with the sale of cottage cheese in a mouldy condition led to the discovery of the dishonest practices of a van salesman who was operating a sale or return system, unknown to his employers, and brought about his dismissal.

A thorough inspection of supermarket premises revealed no evidence of infestation by mice even though a packet of wafer biscuits purchased from the premises the same morning showed obvious signs of having provided a meal for such a creature. The damage would seem to have been done prior to delivery, or by a sporadic raider.

Quaker Oats were sold in a mouldy condition, which was probably due to damp storage conditions while extensive alterations were being carried out at the premises.

## FOOD CONTROL.

### Date Stamping of Food.

#### (a) Survey of Pre-packed Cakes Displayed for Sale.

A survey was carried out in the district to ascertain to what extent

the system of date stamping of prepacked cakes was being operated satisfactorily in its aim to protect the consumer.

Thirty-nine shops selling prepacked cakes coded with the date of expiry were visited, the cakes in question being the products of a variety of manufacturers. In all, 545 cakes were found to be exposed for sale for up to two months after the date of expiry, and four cakes were found to have an expiry date over four months old.

The attention of all traders was drawn to the importance of proper stock rotation in order not only to ensure that the products exposed for sale were fresh, but also to check on the activities of van salesmen who, in most cases, have been trusted to re-stock as required, without supervision. It seems that an extensive "sale or return" operation was carried on by van salesmen apparently contrary to the policy of the firms concerned.

All shopkeepers and managers were alerted to the dangers of such a procedure and of the necessity to exercise the greatest vigilance over the replenishment of stocks. This advice was very well received and many traders were found to be quite unaware of the significance of codes used, or that careful supervision of van salesmen was necessary.

Following upon the original survey, a further survey was carried out later in the year and it was gratifying to find that the advice given appeared to have had a favourable effect in the majority of cases. At eleven shops, however, there was evidence that the date coding was not being observed, some of the cakes being as much as 21 days out of code. This result suggests that the exercise had a fair measure of success, indicated premises in need of more frequent observation, and emphasised the need for continued vigilance.

Attention to this matter will be continued in order possibly to achieve required standards in advance of any legislation that may ultimately emerge.

(b) Sale of Fresh Cream.

The increase in the sale of fresh cream from an increasing number of retail points has given rise to some concern, and in view of the very limited statutory control over the production and retail sale of this commodity it was decided to carry out an investigation by means of a survey of shops selling fresh cream in order to ascertain:-

- i. The quality and freshness of supply.
- ii. The storage and display facilities available.
- iii. Stock rotation practices.
- iv. Date coding in relation to production and/or expiry.
- v. To what extent advice was necessary to retailers regarding handling and sale.

Cream has been shown to have frequently a high bacterial count, the main result of which is loss of keeping quality. The bacteria present are usually the result of contamination during handling and filling of containers or from production equipment. The possibility of the conveyance of other milk-borne infections, such as brucellosis, has also to be borne in mind.

Thirty-four shops were visited and sixteen samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Of these sixteen samples, four had no indication of a code relating to date of production or expiry, three which were coded with a date of expiry were on sale beyond the expiry date and all three produced unsatisfactory results. Two other samples which were within the date code also failed the bacteriological test.

The samples were drawn from eight different sources of supply, five of which were supplied direct from farms in the surrounding area.

Letters of advice were addressed to the retailers concerned and in

the case of a local farm, the matter was referred to the Area Milk Officer following the failure of two successive samples.

Since the completion of our survey, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have issued a circular recommending that the methylene blue test, as detailed in the circular, should be used as the method for screening fresh cream. In view of the anomalies associated with the methylene blue test, it is agreed that it should be a screening and advisory test and have no penal function. This is a welcome innovation as it will enable provisional grading into categories of "satisfactory", "fairly satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory", on the basis of which further action can be initiated to check conditions and practice at retail and production points.

In future, sampling will be carried out as a routine procedure.

### Milk.

Thirty distributors are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959, as selling milk at or from 29 premises within the District.

Regular inspections of milk premises were carried out during the year.

### Licences.

Ten Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 during 1971.

### Sampling.

The results of tests on samples of milk taken during 1971 are shown hereunder:-

#### Processed Milk.

	<u>Passed.</u>	<u>Failed.</u>
--	----------------	----------------

#### Pasteurised Milk.

Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	32	4
Phosphatase	...	...	...	...	...	36	-

#### Raw Milk.

#### Untreated Milk.

Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	---

Fourteen samples submitted for examination for the presence of brucella gave negative results.

Untreated milk being sold by a local shop having failed the methylene blue test on several occasions, steps were taken to improve methods of handling and stock rotation at the retail point, and the matter was referred to the Area Milk Officer for supervision of the methods of production at a farm outside the urban district.

In the case of samples of pasteurised milk which failed the methylene blue test, follow-up samples were satisfactory and no evidence was adduced which would account for the failures.

### Ice-cream.

At the end of the year 86 premises in the urban district were registered for the sale of ice-cream, one being also registered for the manufacture of this commodity.

Four ice-cream samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

Due to the general improvements in production and retailing methods there is now less need for such frequent sampling for bacteriological examination as was necessary in the past.

Five ice-cream samples submitted to the Public Analyst for the quality test proved satisfactory.

Ice-cream must contain not less than 5% fat and  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  solids and where prefixed by the words "Cornish" or "dairy" the 5% fat content must be derived from milk.

#### Analysis of Food and Drugs.

One hundred and five samples, as detailed below, were submitted to the Public Analysts (Messrs Moir & Palgrave, of 16 Southwark Street, S.E.1) for analysis:-

	Number of Samples analysed			Samples found to be Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Apple Flakes	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bacon Grill	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef with mixed vegetables	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter	-	6	6	-	-	-
Coffee & Chicory Essence	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee (Ground)	-	3	3	-	-	-
Coffee (Instant)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate (Milk)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream	-	9	9	-	1	1
Cream (soured)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream (fresh) Coffee Dessert	-	1	1	-	-	-
Celery (dried)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Custard	-	1	1	-	-	-
Confectionery	-	2	2	-	-	-
Essence of Rennet	-	1	1	-	-	-
Herring Fillets in sour cream sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice-cream	-	3	3	-	-	-
Ice-cream (Cornish)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice-cream (Stregata)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Instant Swiss Cup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lambs Tongues	-	1	1	-	-	-
Marzipan	-	4	4	-	-	-
Milk - Channel Islands	2	-	2	-	-	-
- Homogenised	1	-	1	-	-	-
- Pasteurised	5	-	5	-	-	1
- Untreated	4	-	4	1	-	-
Milk Shake Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Minced Beef with gravy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mincemeat flavoured with brandy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Onion Dip Mix	-	1	1	-	1	1
Pasty (Cornish)	-	3	3	-	1	1
Pasty (Meat & vegetable)	-	4	4	-	-	-
Pasty (Savoury)	-	1	1	-	1	1
Patty (Beef)	-	1	1	-	1	1
Pie (Chicken)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pie (Meat)	-	2	2	-	-	-
Pie (Steak)	-	2	2	-	-	-
Pie (Steak & Kidney)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pineapple Dessert	-	1	1	-	-	-
Potato (Instant mashed)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Potato Crisps (Beef & onion flavoured)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Prawn Balls with sweet & sour sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-

	B/F	Number of Samples analysed			Samples found to be Adulterated or Irregular		
		Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
	12	66	78	1	5	6	
Prawn Cocktail	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Saccharin tablets	-	2	2	-	-	-	
Salami	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Salmon & shrimp paste	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Sauce mix	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Sausages (beef)	-	2	2	-	-	-	
Sausages (pork)	-	6	6	-	2	2	
Slimming tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Soup (tinned)	-	2	2	-	-	-	
Sponge pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Sugar crystals (non cyclamate)	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Sweet & sour chicken	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Vinaigre de Vin	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Vinegar (garlic)	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Vinegar (malt)	-	4	4	-	-	-	
Total	12	93	105	1	8	9	

Of the 105 samples taken for analysis nine, or 8.6% of the total were found to be irregular as against 6.6% for the year 1970.

A sample of Prawn Cocktail was reported on by the Public Analyst as follows:-

"the sample contained cooked peeled prawns ..... 16 per cent.

In my opinion the prawn content of this article should be not less than 30 per cent."

Following an approach to the manufacturers and correspondence with their chemist, it was decided to reformulate the product and market it as Prawn Coleslaw with Tomato, with a prawn content of 15 per cent.

Although found to be of satisfactory standard, a sample of double cream was not labelled in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order 1953 in that the name and address of the packer or labeller were not declared. Following representation to the retailer, the omission was rectified by the producers.

Pork sausages were found in two cases to contain preservative, when in neither case was the required declaration exhibited as required by the Preservative in Food Regulations 1962. In both cases the notices were available but had been removed from the display position. A warning was issued in each case.

A deficiency in milk solids other than fat was found in a sample of untreated milk. The freezing point (Hortvet) test was satisfactory and following investigation and further samples it was presumed that a maize deficiency in cattle food compound could have been the cause.

Three samples taken were found not to comply with The Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967. A Cornish pasty contained not more than 9.6 per cent of meat, the required minimum being  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The matter was pursued with the manufacturers who, in a letter of explanation, while accepting the findings, provided their recipe, which indicated that they worked to a 16 per cent meat content. It was thought that difficulty experienced in ensuring even distribution of the diced potatoes, due to a tendency for the dice to stick together during the cooking process, was responsible. Equipment to include power mixing was to be installed to overcome this difficulty. Follow-up samples will be taken in due course and a warning was given.

A savoury pasty contained not more than 11.7 per cent of meat instead of the required  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Investigation revealed that a small

bakery was using a well known brand of canned meat in the manufacture of these pasties, without being fully aware of the percentage of meat contained in the cans. Under the guidance of the department this was rectified. A warning letter was issued to the offender.

Under the regulations, meat pies weighing not more than 3 ounces must contain not less than 5/8 oz meat, but the meat content of a beef patty was 0.585 per cent. The manufacturers were at a loss to explain this deficiency in a product produced on controlled machines with complete analysis on a routine basis. On full investigation, it transpired that the first tray, following a change of product, which should have been discarded, had been inadvertently included in the batch for distribution. A warning letter was issued and a follow-up sample will be taken in due course.

The necessity to add sour cream or cream cheese was not declared on the front of the container of a sample of Green Onion Dip Mix. The American manufacturers agreed to alter the labelling and a copy submitted for approval was found to be acceptable.

The average composition of the samples of milk submitted for analysis was as under:-

Channel Islands Milk.

Solids non Fat (legal standard 8.5%)	...	8.8%
Milk Fat (legal standard 4%)	...	4.6%

Milk excluding South Devon and Channel Islands Milk.

Solids non Fat (legal standard 8.5%)	...	8.5%
Milk Fat (legal standard 3%)	...	3.6%

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the District.

Food Hygiene.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

There are 242 food premises in the District which are listed below, categorised by trade:-

<u>Trade.</u>	<u>No. of premises.</u>
Bakehouses	5
Butchers	18
Cafes, Snack Bars etc.	40
Public Houses, Hotels etc.	44
Confectioners	47
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Greengrocers	29
Grocers	46
General Stores	1
Supermarkets	5

At the end of the year the premises registered under S.16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 were as under:-

For manufacture, sale and storage of ice-cream	1
For sale and storage of ice cream	85
For preparation or manufacture of sausages or preserved foods	37

Food premises accounted for 972 visits.

The following improvements or requirements associated with food premises or vehicles were secured:-

Sinks provided or renewed	4
Washhand basins provided	1
Constant supply of hot water provided	4
Lightong and/or ventilation improved	1
Impervious surfaces provided or renewed	2
Sanitary fittings repaired or renewed	2
Nail brushes provided	1
Soap and towels provided	1
First-aid outfits provided	6
"Wash your Hands" notices provided	13
Walls repaired	3
Ceilings repaired	1
Floors repaired	5
Floor coverings renewed	5
Equipment or fittings repaired or renewed	2
Equipment or fittings cleansed	5
Dirty walls cleansed	11
Dirty ceilings cleansed	6
Dirty floors cleansed	3
Refuse receptacles provided	6
Warnings re food exposed to contamination	2
Warning to offenders re smoking	3
Windows cleansed	2
Yards cleansed	3
Accumulations of rubbish removed	1
Food vehicles repaired and/or cleansed	2
Name & address on food vehicles provided	3
Storage of frozen food above "load line"	1
Miscellaneous	3

Over recent years there has been a steady improvement in food hygiene standards and on the whole the requirements of the Regulations were well observed, little difficulty being experienced in dealing with matters calling for attention.

There are no poultry processing establishments in the District.

CAME ACT 1831.

Five applications for licences to deal in game were considered and granted to local shopkeepers during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

## RODENT CONTROL.

The Council deal with infestations of rats and mice under the above legislation. Two men carry out the duties, one spending the greater part of his time for this purpose and the other being used as necessary.

A summary of the work carried out during the year is as follows:-

### Surface Infestation.

A charge of the cost incurred is made in respect of disinfection carried out at business premises.

A reduced number of rat infestations were successfully treated but

an increased number of infestations by mice presented difficulty, as in the previous year. The use of anti-coagulants has been practically discontinued and reliance placed mainly on baits containing alphachloralose, and the use of traps. Alphachloralose is highly effective provided baits can be made sufficiently attractive, but the need for a new, convenient and safe poison is very apparent.

The spread of Warfarin resistant rats to many areas of the country is a cause for concern and could mean a return to the use of corrosive poisons, requiring a need for skilled and experienced rodent operatives, which the advent of anti-coagulants discouraged. Only the discovery of a new poison can prevent this becoming a necessity.

#### NOISE.

Sixteen complaints about noise, from widely diverse sources, were recorded during the year.

A petrol station commenced all-night trading, causing disturbance to local residents. Representation to the company concerned, and no doubt other factors, resulted in the company closing the garage at midnight.

Noise emanating from the installation of an extract fan and ducting brought complaints from a neighbour of a restaurant. The best practicable means to minimise noise had been taken and no noise nuisance was established, but a voluntary arrangement whereby the fan in question was switched off at 11 p.m. was adopted.

Ice-cream traders who were over persistent in sounding their heralding chimes were, following a complaint, instructed in the sensible use of these cacophonous attachments.

A pumping noise emanating from a vacuum unit at a dry cleaning establishment gave rise to complaint. The fitting of a suitable silencer to the exhaust of the unit produced the desired result.

The flying of model aircraft on open ground, close to private dwellings, brought a protest from the resident of a nearby house. The operator agreed to restrict his activities to a point well removed from the houses.

A resident carrying out major improvements at his home brought complaints of noise from oxy-acetylene equipment. The fitting of a silencer to the generator which was also mounted in a land rover truck reduced the noise suitably for the remaining duration of the works.

Dogs kept in a residential area barked at night and caused distress to a man and his wife living in a nearby house. It was found on investigation that the matter was already in the hands of the police, who prosecuted the offending owner of the dogs on whom a fine and costs were imposed by the Court.

Four cases concerning neighbours who caused annoyance by loud playing of music were received but in only one case was there evidence meriting an approach to the persons concerned.

The other five cases concerned a humming noise at night, the source of which was not discovered, noise from a chain saw cutting down trees, which had ceased by the time of investigation, noise from the barking of dogs, where an approach was made although no nuisance was established, the use of machine plant on a building site at weekends which, at our request, was discontinued, and noise from lorries operating from a yard near dwellings, which was not established as a nuisance.

#### CLEAN AIR.

No serious nuisance arose during the year calling for action under the Public Health Acts and/or Clean Air Act.

Of the twenty-two complaints received, fifteen concerned bonfires,

six on business premises and the remainder on domestic property. All cases were investigated and successful efforts were made to secure improvement, although no public health nuisance was established.

The remaining complaints were of a minor nature, concerning alleged nuisance from neighbours' chimneys and fuel burning appliances, none of which was confirmed on investigation.

#### SHOPS ACT 1950.

At the end of 1971 there were 357 shops on the Register.

The following visits were made:-

Inspections	140
Re-inspections	18
	—
	158

Patrols were carried out as under:-

During afternoons of early closing days	12
During Sundays	1

The following contraventions were dealt with:-

Sunday trading	2
Trading after closing hours	1

#### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

A fairly high standard of compliance with the Act was maintained and no serious problem was encountered during the year.

During the year, apart from new premises, the visits consisted to a large extent of re-inspections of existing premises, with particular emphasis on safety in general and particularly on hoists and lifts, the Hoists and Lifts Regulations 1968 having not been in force when many of the original inspections were made.

Certain difficulties were experienced, particularly in checking Form F.54 (Report of the examination of a lift by a competent person) in the case of certain larger companies with central maintenance departments. The Regulations require that reports of examinations be sent to the person having the duty of compliance under Regulation 4, but I feel it would not be unreasonable to require that additional copies be supplied to local managers.

One potentially dangerous contravention of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations 1968 was discovered at a large school in the area, where an electrically operated service lift from the kitchen to the school dining hall, from which the doors had been removed, exposed both kitchen staff and boys to danger.

One certificate of exemption was granted under Section 24(7) of the Act concerning the provision of First-Aid Boxes to a firm employing 350 persons, where satisfactory arrangements had been made for the provision, equipping and staffing of a First-Aid Room.

The staffs of shops still appear to be not particularly accident conscious, exemplified by the number of minor accidents, which are not notifiable, that come to the inspectors' notice during routine visits, and this attitude was typified at a butcher's shop where a food slicing machine was found to be balanced precariously on a board between two chopping blocks.

Although no enforcement was possible, inspections were made at charity gift shops where voluntary staff with no contract of employment work, and the poor standards found give cause for concern.

New occupiers of premises still seem to be unaware of the need to notify the local authority if persons are employed. This applies particularly to the smaller trader, sixteen of whom were found not to have registered with this authority, emphasising the need for regular routine inspection and continued vigilance.

Contraventions found and remedied during the year 1971.

	SHOPS etc.		OFFICES	
	Contraventions Found	Remedied*	Contraventions Found	Remedied*
Lack of cleanliness	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	-	-	-
Inadequate heating	3	3	-	-
Absence thermometers	8	4	4	1
Inadequate lighting	2	2	-	-
Absence of sanitary bin or destructor	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences - Absence of	-	-	-	-
Insufficient	-	-	-	-
Ventilation	-	-	-	-
Lighting	1	1	-	-
Marking	3	2	-	-
Insufficient privacy	1	-	-	-
Washing facilities	-	-	-	-
- Insufficient or absence of	-	-	-	-
Ventilation	-	-	-	-
Lighting	-	-	-	-
Marking	-	-	-	-
Lack of hot water supply	-	1	-	-
Lack of soap/and or towel	-	-	-	-
Dirty condition	-	-	-	-
Absence supply of	-	-	-	-
- Drinking water	-	-	-	-
Drinking vessels	-	-	-	-
Absence accommodation for clothing	-	-	-	-
Absence accommodation for drying clothing	-	-	-	-
Absence of facilities for taking meals	-	-	-	-
Absence seating facilities	1	-	-	-
Unsatisfactory or obstructed condition of				
floors, stairs, passages	10	3	-	-
Inadequate guarding of machinery	2	2	-	-
Inadequate or defective lifts or hoists or				
guards thereto	3	2	3	3
Absence of or inadequate first-aid				
equipment	11	6	6	4
Absence of Abstract of Act	21	12	5	3
Failure to register premises	18	17	4	3
Miscellaneous	3	3	-	-
Total	91	58	22	14

\* includes notices complied with from previous years.

The following statistics were included in the Annual Report for 1971 as required to be submitted to the Minister of Labour:-

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspect: ions during the year.
Offices	6	92	43
Retail shops	10	162	118
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	4	6
Catering establish: ments open to the public, canteens	3	26	22
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	284	189

TABLE B -

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises

489

TABLE C - Analysis by Workplace of Persons employed in registered premises at end of year.

<u>Class or workplace</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>
Offices	2108
Retail shops	662
Wholesale departments, warehouses	20
Catering establishments open to the public	119
Canteens	37
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	2,946 (total males 1284 " females 1662)

TABLE D - Exemptions

Action required to be taken arising from applications for exemption in respect of:-

Space	)	
Temperature	)	
Sanitary Conveniences	)	None
Washing Facilities	)	

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

Applications were received in respect of four premises where satisfactory provision was made to comply with the requirements of the Act and licences were granted in each case.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963.

The renewals of two licences were granted for the year under review relating to establishments which are satisfactorily conducted, one in respect of the boarding of 65 dogs and 40 cats, and the other for boarding 50 cats.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS 1964 & 1970.

Two establishments in the District to which the above Acts apply were granted licences following satisfactory reports from the Council's Veterinary Officer.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964.

One application for re-registration as a scrap metal dealer was received during the year. The number of dealers on the register at the end of the year was six. Registration is valid for a period of three years from the date it takes effect.

DISINFESTATION.

Eighteen premises were treated during the year for various insect pests. There were eight cases of infestation by fleas, in each case the cause of infestation being due to neglect by occupants who kept animals.

An unusual infestation of considerable interest was that of Martin Bugs (OECIACUS HIRUNDINIS) which were found on investigating a complaint of what were thought to be bed bugs.

These bugs have a great resemblance to Bed Bugs (*Cimex Lectularius*) and therefore give rise to alarm and complaint when they are found in bedrooms, into which they sometimes migrate from their natural habitat, the nests of house martins. It is not known whether all martins' nests support colonies, but where they do occur there are considerable numbers, and as house martins' nests are made under the eaves of houses, the bugs can resort readily through windows and ventilators into bedrooms.

It has been known that these creatures exist mainly in the south and east of this country, but no evidence has been found previously in this district. These bugs bite human beings readily, but apparently do not live only on human blood and take up residence in dwellings in the same way as bed bugs.

The destruction of wasps is only undertaken by the department where undue difficulty is experienced in dealing with such infestation, or where members of the general public are seriously inconvenienced. Residents reporting wasps' nests are advised on the treatment to follow and are also referred to a private individual who is prepared to deal with such infestations on the payment of a fee.

#### DISINFECTION.

As a precaution against the spread of ringworm, three police cells, a motor car and eight blankets, which had been used by an affected person, were disinfected following a request from the local police.



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